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# (54) OPTICALLY ACTIVE AMMONIUM SALT COMPOUND, PRODUCTION INTERMEDIATE THEREOF AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME

(57) An optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by formula (1),

wherein  ${\rm R}^1$  represents a halogen, a  ${\rm C}_{1.8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  ${\rm C}_{2.8}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  ${\rm C}_{2.8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  ${\rm C}_{2.8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  ${\rm C}_{6.14}$  anyl

which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.8}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1.8}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7.16}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted:

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> each independently represents hydrogen, helogen, nitro, a C1,<sub>2</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C2,<sub>2</sub> alkeryl which is optionally substituted, a C2,<sub>2</sub>, alkyryl which is optionally substituted, a C4,<sub>2</sub> aryl which is optionally substituted, a C1,<sub>2</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C7,<sub>16</sub> aralkyl which is optionally substituted.

one of combinations of  $R^1$  and  $R^{21}$ , and  $R^2$  and  $R^{21}$ , may bond to form a  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene monoxy which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{1-6}$  alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted:

 $R^3$  and  $R^4$  each independently represents hydrogen, a  $C_{6.14}$  aryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.8}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7.16}$  arallyl which is optionally substituted, with a proviso that  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are not hydrogen at the same time;  $R^5$  represents hy-

drogen, halogen, a  $C_{1:8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{1:8}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2:8}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{2:8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted.

 ${\sf R}^6$  represents halogen, a  ${\sf C}_{1.8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  ${\sf C}_{1.8}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is

linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2.8}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{2.8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, and  $R^6$  may bond to form an aromatic ring which is optionally substituted;

ring A and ring B do not have a same substituent at the same time;

symbols \* and \*\* represent an optical activity having an axial chirality; and

X' represents an anion.

Description

[Technical Field]

5 (0001) The present invention relates to a compound of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt which is useful as a chiral phase transfer catalyst and more specifically, relates to a novel optically active quaternary ammonium salt, and an intermediate and production method for producing said compound.

Priority is claimed on Japanese Patent Applications No. 2005-059694, filed March 3, 2005, and No. 2005-192757, filed June 30, 2005, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[Background Art]

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[0002] Many compounds regarding optically active spiro quaternary ammonium salts have been known to date. Examples thereof include the compound described in Patent document 1 and represented by the following formula [0003]

[0004] and the compound described in Patent document 3, and the documents disclose that these compounds perform extremely effectively as a phase transfer catalyst for synthesizing optically active α-amino acids regardless of being natural or not. However, the optically active spin quaternary ammonium salts described in these documents are expersive since they are constituted from two kinds of binaphthyl derivatives having different substituents, and thus they are not necessarily existiactory for industrial use.

[0005] Moreover, the compound represented by the following formula is described in Patent document 2. [0006]

However, because the compound is optically active only on one side, the reaction time is long, and thus the compound is not necessarily satisfactory for industrial use.

[0007] Furthermore, the compound represented by the following formula is described in Patent document 4. However, since the spiro quaternary ammonium salfs described in these documents are constituted of two kinds of optically active biphenyl derivatives which have the same substituents, there are limits in catalyst design, and thus the salts are not necessarily salisfactory for industrial use.

[8000]

[0009] For this reason, the development of an optically active spiro quaternary ammonium salt which is effective as a phase transfer catalyst for synthesizing optically active  $\alpha$ -amino acids and which is readily produced and is also practical, has been desired.

[0010]

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[Patent document 1] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 2001-48868 [Patent document 2] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 2002-226992 [Patent document 3] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 2003-81976 [

[Disclosure of the Invention]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

[0011] The present invention is made to solve the aforementioned problems of the prior art regarding the compounds of optically active quaternary ammonium salts which are useful as chiral phase transfer catalysts. The object of the present invention is to provide a compound having excellent effects is synthesizing optically active amino acids regardless of being natural or not, and a production method capable of producing said compound to industrial advantage.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[0012] The present inventors studied intensively in order to solve the above problems and discovered the following to complete the present invention. That is, optically active spiro quaternary ammonium salts, which are constituted from two kinds of biphenyl derivatives having different substituents or from a biphenyl derivative and binaphthyl derivative, and which can be used as a catalyst having excellent effects in synthesizing optically active armino acids and which are industrially useful, as well as a method for readily producing said quaternary ammonium salts.

[0013] In the present invention, the discovered method for readily producing the spiro quaternary ammonlum salts is based on kinetic resolution. According to said production method, for example, even when a biphenyl derivatily, which is a material compound, has no optical earlierly, a compound of an optically active quaternary ammonium sait having two axial asymmetries can readily be obtained by reacting with an optically active azepine derivative. During this process, it is also possible to recover the biphenyl derivative which is not involved in the reaction as an optically active substance. In addition, when a biphenyl derivative, which is a material compound, has an optical activity, likewise, a compound of an optically active quaternary ammonium saft having two axial asymmetries can readily be obtained by reacting with an azepine derivative which has no optical activity, and it is also possible to recover the azepine derivative, which is not involved in the reaction, as an opticall activity, and it is also possible to recover the azepine derivative, which is not involved in the reaction, as an optically active substance.

[0014] Furthermore, another basis constituting the method for readily producing the spiro quaternary ammonium salts which have been discovered in the present invention is the simple production method of azepines which are important production intermediates for producing the spiro quaternary ammonium salts. According to the present production method, by reacting a 2-2°-bis(substituted methylbiary) compound, which has a substituent at the 3,3°-positions, with ammonia, corresponding accessines can readily be obtained.

[0015] That is, a first aspect of the present invention relates to an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by the formula (1) [0016]

[0017] (in the formula, R¹ represents a halogen, a C<sub>1,6</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>2,6</sub> alkyn which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>3,6</sub> alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>1,6</sub> alky which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>1,8</sub> alky which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>1,8</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>7,16</sub> araikyl which is optionally substituted;

 $R^2$  and  $R^{21}$  each independently represents hydrogen, halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,\theta}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,\theta}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,\theta}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7-1,\theta}$  artially which is optionally substituted and one of combinations of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$ , and  $R^2$  and  $R^2$ , may bind to form a  $C_{7-1,\theta}$  alk/lyene which is optionally substituted and one of combinations of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  and  $R^2$ , may bind to form a  $C_{7-\theta}$  alk/lyene which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1-\theta}$  alk/lyenemonoxy which is optionally substituted, or  $C_{7-\theta}$  alk/lyenemonoxy which is optionally substituted, or  $C_{7-\theta}$  alk/lyenemonoxy which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{7-\theta}$  alk/lyenemon

<sup>56</sup> R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> each independently represents hydrogen, a C<sub>6-14</sub> aryl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>3-8</sub> heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a C<sub>7-16</sub> araikyl which is optionally substituted, with a proviso that R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are not hydrogen at the same time;

R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted; or a C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted;

substituted, or a  $O_{20}$  annym minor is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{1.0}$  alkxoy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{20}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{20}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, and R<sup>0</sup> and R<sup>0</sup> may bond to form an aromatic ring which is optionally substituted.

ring A and ring B do not have a same substituent at the same time:

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symbols \* and \*\* represent an optical activity having an axial chirality; and X' represents an anion).

[0018] As the quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by the formula (1) the following compounds are preferable:

- a compound in which R2 is hydrogen and R21 is halogen, nitro, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>2-8</sub> alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoys which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>7-18</sub> aralkyl which is optionally substituted;
- a compound in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>2</sup>1 each independently represents a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic:
- a compound in which R1 is a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, and R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> bond to form a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted;
  - a compound in which R¹ and R²¹ each independently represents a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, and R² is hydrogen;
- a compound in which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>1 bond to form a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>2-16</sub> aralkyl which is optionally substituted;
- a compound in which R1 is fluorine, a Ch<sub>1,8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>1,8</sub> alkoys which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, and R2 and R21 bond to form a C<sub>1,8</sub> alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted;
  - a compound in which  ${\bf R}^3$  represents a  ${\bf C}_{6.14}$  aryl (which is optionally substituted by halogen, a  ${\bf C}_{1.8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  ${\bf C}_{6.14}$  aryl), a  ${\bf C}_{3.8}$  heteroaryl (which

is optionally substituted by halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{6-14}$  anyl), or a  $C_{7-16}$  arallyl (which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{6-14}$  anyl), and  $R^1$  is hydrogen; a compound in which R? represents hydrogen and R? is a  $C_{6-14}$  anyl (which is optionally substituted by halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{6-14}$  anyl); and a compound in which X is an amon of halogen,  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{6-14}$  anyl); and a compound in which X is an amon of halogen,  $C_{1,0}$  and  $C_{1,0}$  and

[0019] In addition, a second aspect of the present invention relates to:

(i) an optically active bisbenzyl compound or a racemic bisbenzyl compound represented by the formula (2)

## [0020]

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[0021] (in the formula, R1, R21, and R3 are the same as above and Y2 represents a leaving group) which has axial chirality; and

(ii) a racemic azepine derivative or an optically active azepine derivative represented by the formula (3)

# [0022]

(3)

[0023] (in the formula, R1, R2, R21, and R3 are the same as above).

[0024] A third aspect of the present invention is a production method of an azepine derivative characterized in that a biphenyl derivative represented by the formula (4)

[0025]

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[0026] (In the formula, Ra represents a  $C_{0+1}$  anyl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{-2}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{-10}$  arily) which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{-10}$  arily) which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{-10}$  a keyl which is optionally substituted and which is interest, pranched, or opclic, a  $C_{-20}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{-20}$  alkyryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{-20}$  alkyryl which is optionally substituted, and the may bond with each other to form a  $C_{-20}$  alkyred which is optionally substituted, and the may bond with each other to form a  $C_{-20}$  alkyred which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{-10}$  alkylenemonopsy which is optionally substituted, and mis 0 or represents an integer of 1 to 3 and Rb may be different substituents to each other when m is 2 or more); and ammonia are reacted to produce the azepine derivative represented by the following formula (5) 100271

Rbm Ra NI

[0028] (in the formula, Ra, Rb, and m are the same as above). This azepine derivative is useful as a production intermediate of the compound represented by the formula (1).

[0029] A fourth aspect of the present invention is a production method of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound characterized in that,

(i) an optically active bisbenzyl derivative represented by the formula (6)

[0030]

[0031] (in the formula, Bcrepresents halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkyr) which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,0}$  lateronally which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkony which is optionally substituted, and and which is inear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7,10}$  enaltyl which is optionally substituted; and halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{2,0}$  alkynel which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{2,0}$  alkynel enconous which is optionally substituted. And  $C_{2,0}$  alkynel enconous which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{2,0}$  alkynel enconous which is optionally substituted.

 and racemic azepine derivative represented by the formula (7) [0032]

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[0033] (in the formula, Rif represents halogen, a  $C_{1:0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{1:0}$  alkoy, which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2:0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2:0}$  allegenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2:0}$  and which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2:0}$  and which is optionally substituted, and substituted and which is optionally substituted, and k is 0 or represents an integer of 1 to 4 and Rif may be different substituents to each other when k is 2 or more and Rif may bond with each other to form an aromatic ring which is optionally substituted; are reacted to produce the optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by the formula (8) r00341

[0035] (in the formula, Rc, Rd, Re, Rf, n, k, and symbols \* and \*\* are the same as above); and

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(ii) the production method of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by the formula (6) characterized in that the racenic bisbenzyl derivative represented by the formula (6) and optically active azepine derivative represented by the formula (7) are reacted.

[0036] A fifth aspect of the present invention is a production method of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound characterized in that an optically active azepine derivative represented by the formula (9) [0037]

[0038] (in the formula, Rc, Rd, and n are the same as above); and recemic bisbenzyl derivative represented by the following formula (10) [0039]

[0040] (Rf, k, and Y<sup>2</sup> are the same as above); are reacted to produce the optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by the following formula (8)

[0041]

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[0042] (in the formula, Rc, Rd, Re, Rf, n, k, and symbols \* and \*\* are the same as above); and

(II) a production method of the optically active quaternary ammonlum salt compound represented by the formula (8) characterized in that the racemic bisbenzyl derivative represented by the formula (9) and optically active azepine derivative represented by the formula (10) are reacted.

[Effects of the Invention]

[0043] The optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound of the present invention can be produced in an industrially advantageous method and has an excellent catalytic effect on the synthesis of optically active amino acids. In addition, according to the production method of the present invention, the compounds of optically active quaternary ammonium salts can be industrially advantageously produced due to kinetic resolution.

[Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention]

[0044] The present invention will be described in detail below.

Examples of halogens in the present specification include each atom of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

[0045] Examples of the C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, which is linear, branched, or cyclic, of the C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is linear, branched, or cyclic, and which is optionally substituted, include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, isohexyl, heptyl, isohexyl, octyl, isoctyl, cyclopropyl, cycl

[0046] Examples of the  $C_{2\alpha}$  alkenyl, of the  $C_{2\alpha}$  alkenyl, which is optionally substituted, include vinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, isopropenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 3-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 3-butenyl, 1-bexenyl, 3-butenyl, 1-bexenyl, 3-butenyl, 3-buteny

[0047] Examples of the C<sub>2-8</sub> alkynyl of the C<sub>2-8</sub> alkynyl, which is optionally substituted, include ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butynyl, 2-butynyl, 3-butynyl, 1-pentynyl, 2-pentynyl, 3-pentynyl, 4-pentynyl, 4-methyl-1-pentenyl, 1-hexynyl, and 1-octynyl.

[0048] Examples of the C<sub>G-14</sub> anyl of the C<sub>G-14</sub> anyl, which is optionally substituted, include phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-phenanthryl, 2-phenanthryl, 3-phenanthryl, 4-phenanthryl, 9-phenanthryl, and 10-phenanthryl

[0049] The  $C_{36}$  heteroary) of the  $C_{36}$  heteroaryl, which is optionally substituted, is monocyclic, polycyclic, or a condensed ring which contains 1 to 4 atoms of N, O, and S and these atoms may be the same or different. Specific examples, of the  $C_{36}$  heteroaryl include 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-quinonyl, 3-quinonyl, 4-quinonyl, 5-quinonyl, 6-quinonyl, 7-quinonyl, 8-quinonyl, 8-q

[0050] The alkyl moiety of the C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy, which is linear, branched, or cyclic, of the C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy which is linear, branched, or cyclic, and which is optionally substituted, is the same as the aforementioned alkyl. Specific examples of the C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butloxy, isobutoxy, see-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, haryloxy, haryloxy, cyclopropoxy, cyclopropoxy

ciopentyloxy, and cyclohexyloxy.

[0051] Examples of the C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl of the C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl, which is optionally substituted, include benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, 2-phenylethyl, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl, 1-naphthylmethyl, and 2-naphthylmethyl.

[0052] Examples of X: include anions such as anions of halogens like fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine,  $OH_2$   $EF_{c_1}$   $PF_{c_2}$   $SON_2$ ;  $HSC_{c_3}$  anions of  $C_{10}$  diality sulforeate which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic; anions of  $C_{10}$  ality sulforeate which is optionally substituted, and anions of  $C_{210}$  arising sulforeate which is optionally substituted, and anions of  $C_{210}$  arising which is optionally substituted, and which is interact, branched, or cyclic and  $C_{10}$  fluidy sulforeate which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic and of  $C_{10}$  fluidy sulforeate which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic and  $C_{10}$  fluidy sulforeate which is optionally substituted and  $C_{10}$  fluid sulforeate include dimitrylly sulface.

methyl sulfonate, ethyl sulfonate, propyl sulfonate, and butyl sulfonate. (0054) The anyl molety of C<sub>6-14</sub> anyl sulfonate group which is optionally substituted is the same as the aforementioned anyl. Specific examples of the C<sub>6-14</sub> anyl sulfonate include phenylsulfonate, p-toluene

[0055] The aralkyl moiety of C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl sulfonate group which is optionally substituted is the same as the aforementioned aralkyl. Specific examples of the C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl sulfonate include benzylsulfonate and phenethylsulfonate.

[0056] Examples of the aromatic ring which is formed by the bonding of R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> and which is optionally substituted include a benzene ring and naphthalene ring.

[0057] The  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene of the  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene, which is optionally substituted, is represented by the formula  $\cdot (CH_2)_n$ . (In the formula, n represents an integer of 1 to 6). Specific examples of the compounds, in which  $R^1$  and  $R^{21}$  or  $R^2$  and  $R^{21}$  or  $R^2$  and  $R^{21}$  include the compounds having the following structures.

[0058]

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$$G \longrightarrow R^{2} R^{1} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{2} R^{1} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{2} R^{2} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{2} R^{2} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{2} R^{3} R^{4} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{2} R^{4} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{4} \longrightarrow R^{4} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{4} \longrightarrow R^{5} \longrightarrow R^{5} \longrightarrow R^{5}$$

$$G \longrightarrow R^{5} \longrightarrow$$

(In the formula, G represents a substituent.)

[0059] The C<sub>1.6</sub> alkylenemonoxy of the C<sub>1.6</sub> alkylenemonoxy, which is optionally substituted, is represented by the formula-O(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, or -(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, O- (in the formula, n represents an integer of 1 to 6). Specific examples of the compounds, in which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> are bonded, include the compounds having the following structures. Tool601

(in the formula, G represents a substituent.)

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[0061] The  $\hat{C}_{1:d}$  alkylenedioxy of the  $C_{1:d}$  alkylenedioxy, which is optionally substituted, is represented by the formula  $-0(CH_0)$ ,0- (in the formula, n represents an integer of 1 to 6). Specific examples of the compounds, in which R¹ and R² or R² and R²¹ are bonded, include the compounds having the following structures. [0062]

(In the formula, G represents a substituent.)

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[0063] Additionally, the leaving group represents halogen, a C<sub>1.6</sub> alkylsulfornyloxy which is optionally substituted, C<sub>9.14</sub> analysluffornyloxy which is optionally substituted, or the like. The alkyl molety, anyl molety, and analkyl molety in the C<sub>1.6</sub> alkylsulfornyloxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, C<sub>9.14</sub> anylsulfornyloxy which is optionally substituted, and C<sub>7.16</sub> araikylsulfornyloxy which is optionally substituted, and C<sub>7.16</sub> araikylsulfornyloxy which is optionally substituted, are the same likyl, anyl, and araikyl as defined above, respectively.

[0064] The group which is optionally substituted (i.e.,  $C_{1.8}$  allkyl,  $C_{2.8}$  alkemyl,  $C_{2.8}$  alkymyl,  $C_{6.14}$  anyl,  $C_{3.8}$  heteroaryl,  $C_{1.8}$  alkylen, aromatic rings formed by the bonding of RP3 and RP5,  $C_{1.8}$  allkylenes,  $C_{1.8}$  alkylenes,  $C_{1.8}$  and  $C_{1.8}$  alkylenes,  $C_{1.8}$  alkylenes,  $C_{1.8}$  alkylenes,  $C_{1.8}$  and  $C_{1.8}$  are the substituent which may be substituted at 1 to 6 positions by the same or different substituents, and examples thereof include.

halogens such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and lodine;  $C_{1:3}$  alkyl which is linear, branched, or cyclic, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, see-butyl, iter-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, necypentyl, chey, isophetyl, cyclipsouty, cyclipsoutyl, cyclipsoutyl

 $C_{6,14}$  anyl such as phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 1-phenanthryl, and 2-phenanthryl;  $C_{1,8}$  alkory which is linear, branched, or cyclic, such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, see-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, hexploxy, hexploxy, cyclopropoxy, cyclopropo

C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl such as benzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 1-naphthylmethyl, and 2-naphthylmethyl; and

C<sub>Sa</sub> heteroaryl, which is monocyclic, polycyclic, or a condensed ring which contains 1 to 4 atoms of N, O, and S and these atoms may be the same or different, such as 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 2-pyridyl, 2-quinonyl, 2-quinonyl, 3-quinonyl, 3-qui

[0065] Examples of the racemic bisbenzyl compound having an axial chirality and represented by the aforementioned formula (2), which is useful as a production intermediate of the compound represented by the aforementioned formula (1), include the compound represented by the following formula (2a), and examples of the optically active bisbenzyl compound include the compound represented by the following formula (2b).

5 [0067] In the formula.

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R1 is the same as above:

 $R^{2a}$  and  $R^{21a}$  each independently represents halogen, a  $C_{1,q}$  alky) which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,q}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,q}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,q}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,q}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted.

R<sup>31</sup> represents a C<sub>6-14</sub> aryl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>3-6</sub> heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl which is optionally substituted; and

Y1 represents a leaving group and preferably represents halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkylsulfonyloxy which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>8-14</sub> anyisulfonyloxy which is optionally substituted, or a C<sub>7-16</sub> araikylsulfonyloxy which is optionally substituted. 000681

[0069] In the formula, R1, R2a, R21a, R31, Y1, and the symbol \* are the same as above.

[0070] Examples of the racemic azepine derivative represented by the aforementioned formula (3), which is useful as a production intermediate of the compound represented by the aforementioned formula (1), include the compound represented by the following formula (3a), and examples of the optically active azepine derivative include the compound represented by the following formula (3b).

[0071]

[0072] In the formula,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{21}$ , and  $R^3$  are the same as above. [0073]



[0074] In the formula, R1, R2, R21, R3, and the symbol \* are the same as above.

- [0075] Since the optically active quatemary ammonium salt compound represented by the aforementioned formula (1) and the following formula (11) (one of the axially asymmetric compounds, which are enantiomorphic, is in excess compared to the other) are constituted by an optically active and axially asymmetric biphenyl and optically active and axially asymmetric biphenyl groups, 4 kinds of somers of said compound exist, i.e., S,S-form, R,R-form, S,R-form, and R,S-form following the conventional symbols showing an axially asymmetric optical activity, and all these isomers are included in the present invention.
- [0076] The quaternary ammonium salt compound (1') of the present invention can be produced, for example, by any one the following methods.
  - (i) Reacting a racemic bisbenzyl compound (2a') and optically active azepine derivative (5b)

[0077]

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## 5 [0078]

- (ii) Reacting an optically active bisbenzyl compound (2b') and racemic azepine derivative (5a)
- (2b'); optically active substance + (5a); racemic substance → (1') + (5b); optically active substance
- 20 (iii) Reacting a racemic azepine derivative (3a) and optically active biphenyl derivative (4b)

## [0079]

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$$R^{2}$$
  $R^{2}$   $R^{2$ 

#### [0080]

- (iv) Reacting an optically active azepine derivative (3b) and racemic biphenyl derivative (4a)
- (3b); optically active substance + (4a); racemic substance → (1') + (4b); optically active substance

[0081] In all the production methods (i) to (iv) of the present invention, when optically active materia's are reacted with each other, two asymmetric axes of the obtained quaternary ammonium sait compound are both optically active. However, even when one material, which is optically active, is reacted with another material, which is recently active is reacted with another material, which is recently active is reacted with another material, which is recently active and two asymmetric axes of the obtained quaternary ammonium sait compound are produced so that they are both optically active. For this reason, the enantioner of the latter material which is not involved in the production is recovered as an optically active. For this reason, the enantioner of the latter material which method of the present invention, even when one material is not optically active, the quaternary ammonium sait compound having two asymmetric axes which are both optically active can readily be obtained, and thus it is an advantageous method industrially.

[0082] It to 10 times of the reacemic substance in the present invention can be used relative to the optically active substance in terms of moles, and particularly, the use of 1.5 to 3 times in terms of moles is preferable industrially (1083). The present reaction can be carried out under the presence of a solvent or without a solvent. Usable solvents are not particularly limited as long as they are solvents inent to the reaction and examples thereof include hydrocarbon solvents such as pentane, hexane, hexane, heptane, benzene, toluene, and xylene; halogen solvents such as dichloromethane, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride; alcohols such as methanel and ethanol, nitrile solvents such as delthylether, dioxane, and tetrahydrofuran; non-protoric polar solvents such as Mr. 4 indentifying the solvents such as delthylether, dioxane, and tetrahydrofuran; non-protoric polar solvents such as Mr. 4 indentifying the solvents such as delthylether.

of these solvents are mixed.

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[0084] Examples of the bases include inorganic bases such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, and potassium bicarbonate, and organic bases such as pyridine, triethylamine, N.N-dimethylamine, A.dimethylamine, potassium bicarbonate, and organic bases such as pyridine, triethylamine, N.N-dimethylamine, N.N-dimethylamine, A.dimethylamine, potassium professional professio

[0085] The temperature range of the present reaction is -78°C to 200°C and preferably -20°C to 100°C. The range of reaction time is 30 minutes to 100 hours, although this depends on the amount of reaction agents, temperature, or the like. [0086] Bisbenzyl compounds (2a) and (2b) and biphenyl derivatives (4a) and (4b), which are production intermediates, can be produced from the corresponding materials by following the method described in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 2004-38578. or the like.

[0087] On the other hand, azepine derivatives (3a), (3b), (5a), and (5b), which are production intermediates, can be produced by following the description below.

[0088] That is, 3,3"-dihalogeno-2,2"-dianilines (13), which are obtained by halogenating the bisanilines (12) produced from a known substance based on Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 2004-395978, is reacted under the condition of Suzuki coupling described in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 2001-48866 or the like (refer to J. Organomet. Chem., 1999, 576, 147) to obtain 3,3-disubstituted-2,2"-dianilines (14).

(In the formula, X1 represents halogen and R1, R2, R21, and R3 are the same as above.)

[0090] Examples of the halogeneting reagents include N-bromosuccinimide (NBS), N-chlorosuccinimide (NCS), N-chorosuccinimide (NCS), N-chorosuccinimi

[0091] Subsequently, a 3,3"-disubstituted-2,2"-dihalogenated substance (15) is prepared by converting the amino group in 3,3-disubstituted-2,2"-dianilines (14) to halogon using a nitrite, and by treating this substance (15) with a carbon monoxide-76 catalws.t a 3.3" disubstituted-2.2" diester substance (16) is obtained (16) is obtained.

[0992] The conversion of amino to halogen due to a nitrite can be carried out based on the method described in Japanese Laid Open Patent Application No. 2004-398678, and the conversion of the 3,3"-disubstituted-2,2"-dihalogenated substance (15) to the 3,3"-disubstituted-2,2"-diester substance (16) can be carried out based on the method described in Synlett (1998) 2, 183.

$$R^{21}$$
  $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{21}$   $R^{2}$   $R^$ 

(In the formula, X2 represents halogen and R1, R2, R21, and R3 are the same as above.)

[0094] Moreover, by carrying out halogenation/Suzuki coupling reaction due to the method according to the above using a known compound or a biphenyl+2,2'-diester substance (14'), which can be derived by known methods, 3,3'-disubstituted-2,2'-diester substance (16) can also be obtained via 3,3'-dihalogenobiphenyl+2,2'-diester substance (15').

(In the formula, X1, R1, R2, R21, and R3 are the same as above.)

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[0096] 3,3'-disubstituted-2,2'-bishydroxymethyl substance (17) can be obtained by reducing 3,3'-disubstituted-2,2'-disester substance (16) due to the method described in Jikken Kagaku Koza (Courses in Experimental Chemistry, 4th Ed., edited by The Chemical Society of Japan and published by Maruzen Co., Ltd., vol. 20, pp.10-141).

(In the formula, R1, R2, R21, and R3 are the same as above.)

[0098] Subsequently, the hydroxyl in 3,3'-disubstituted 2,2'-bishydroxymethyl substance (17) is converted to a leaving group such as halogen based on the method described in Jikken Kagaku Koza (Courses in Experimental Chemistry, 4th Ed., edited by The Chemical Society of Japan and published by Maruzen Co., Ltd., vol. 19, pp.438-445) to obtain a bisbenzyl compound (2a').

[0099]

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[0100] (In the formula, Y² represents a leaving group and R¹, R², R²¹, and R³ are the same as above.) Examples of the abovementioned leaving group Y² Include halogen, p-toluenesulfonyloxy, and methanesulfonyloxy, [0101] On the other hand, 3.7 sid-substituted.2.2 dimethyl substance (15) can be converted to 3.3 disubstituted.2.2 dimethyl substance (17) according to the method described in a document (J. Mol. Catal., 1990, 60, 343), and the bisbenzyl compound (2a¹) can also be obtained by subjecting the substance (17) to a general halogenation condition. [0102]

(In the formula, R1, R2, R21, R3, and Y2 are the same as above.)

[0103] Furthermore, 6,6'-dialkoxy-3,3'-disubstituted-2,2'-dimethyl substance (17") is obtained, for example, by carrying out hatogenation/Suzuki coupling reaction according to the aforementioned method using 6,6'-dialkoxy-2,2'-dimethyl-biphenyl derwide (14"), which can be synthesized based on a document (J. Chem. Soc., 1950, 171) or the like. By the same treatment carried out on the substance (17") to prepare the substance (2a'), the substance (17") can be derived to a corresponding bisbenzyl compound (2a'). [0104]

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \hline \textbf{[0105]} & (in the formula, $R^{alc}$ represents alkoxy and $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^{21}$, and $Y^2$ are the same as above.) \\ \hline \end{tabular}$ 

[0106] In addition, it is possible to obtain biphenyl derivatives (4a) from diols (18) according to a document (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 121, 6519 (1999)).

[0107]

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[0108] (In the formula,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ , and  $Y^2$  are the same as above.)

[0109] The synthesis method of the aforementioned bisbenzyl compound (2a') and biphenyl derivatives (4a) can be applied to the corresponding optically-active compounds (2b') and (4b).

[0110] By reacting these biphenyls with ammonia, an azepine derivative (3a), (3b), (5a), or (5b) can be produced. [0111]

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active substance as shown below.

[0112] (In the formula, R1, R2, R21, R3, R4, R5, R6, X, and X3 are the same as above and the symbols (\*) and (\*\*) represents optical activity when the compound is labeled with the alphabet "b".)

[0113] The present reaction can be carried out by reacting the respective solvent solutions of biphenyls and ammonia, or by reacting one with the other's solvent solution directly.

Although the solvent used is not particularly limited as long as it does not react with biphenyls and ammonia, examples thereof include hydrocarbon solvents such as pentane, hexame, heptane, horacene, bullene, end.ydylene, halogen solvents such as dichioromethane, 1,2-dichioroethane, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride, alcohols such as methanol and ethanol; fittile solvents such as actionitrie and propionentitrie, either solvents such as diethylether, dioxane, and tetralydrofuran, non-protonic polar solvents such as N.N-dimethylformamide and dimethylsulfoxide, water, and mixed solvent systems in which two or more of these solvents are mixed. In addition, the solvent for dissolving ammonia is not particularly limited as long as it does not react with ammonia. Examples thereof include hydrocarbon solvents such as pentane, hexane, heptane, benzene, toluene, and xylene; halogen solvents such as dichloromethane, 1,2-dichlorothane, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride; alcohols such as methanol and ethanol; hittle solvents such as accoloribile and propionentirile; ether solvents such as decloribile and propionentirile; ether solvents such as decloribile and propionentirile; ether solvents such as decloribile and propionentirile; ether solvents such as such as Netter of the solvents such as Netter of the solvents such as such as Netter of the solvents such as such as Netter of the solvents such as Section that solvents such as Netter of the solvents such as Netter of the solvents such as Section that solvents such as the solvents such as Section that solvents such as Section that solvents such as the solvents such as Section that solvents

solvents are mixed.
[0114] Although the method is not particularly limited, the reaction can be carried out, for example, by adding ammonia, in either gaseous form or liquid form, to the solution of biphenyls directly, or by adding the aforementioned solvent solution of ammonial drowles but the solution of biphenyls.

Although the mixing ratio of a solvent and biphenyls is not particularly limited, it can appropriately be set from 1: 1 to 100: 1 (volume: weight), Likewise, ammonia can also be used in an arbitrary concentration.

40 The mole ratio of biphenyls and ammonia is from 1; 0.2 to 1; 10 and preferably from 1; 1 to 1; 5.

Reaction temperature is -70°C to the boiling point of solvents and preferably -20°C to 40°C.

[0115] After completing the reaction and the distillation process to remove unreacted ammonia, azepine derivatives can be separated/purified by applying known conventional methods such as extraction, washing, distillation, column chromatography, diving, and recrystallization.

5 [0116] The production of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (1) can be carried out by following the condition of a general N-benzylation reaction as shown below.

- (a) Reacting an optically active bisbenzyl compound (2b') with an optically active azepine derivative (5b); or (b) Reacting an optically active biphenyl compound (4b) with an optically active azepine derivative (3b)
- [0117] Additionally, the production of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (1) can also be carried out by the kinetic resolution method. In other words, it can be performed by reacting a racemic substance with an optically
- (i) Reacting a racemic bisbenzyl compound (2a') with an optically active azepine derivative (5b);
  - (ii) Reacting an optically active bisbenzyl compound (2b') with a racemic azepine derivative (5a);
  - (iii) Reacting a racemic azepine derivative (3a) with an optically active biphenyl derivative (4b); or
  - (iv) Reacting an optically active azepine derivative (3b) with a racemic biphenyl derivative (4a)

[0118] The reaction between 2 kinds of the aforementioned substances can readily be carried out in an appropriate solvent under the presence of a base.

(0119) Solvents can be used regardless of their type as long as they are not involved in the reaction. Examples thereof include hydrocarbon solvents such as pentane, hexane, heptane, benzene, toluene, and xylene; halogen solvents such as dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride; alcohols such as methanol and ethanol; nitrile solvents such as acetonitrile and propionentrile; ether solvents such as dethylether, dioxane, and tetrahydrofuran; non-protonic polar solvents such as N.N-dimethylformamide and dimethylsulfordide; and mixed solvent systems in which two or more of these solvents are mixed. However, since the present reaction can be carried out under the phase-transfer reaction conflictions, solvent systems, in which a water-insoluble solvent among the aforementioned solvents and water are combined, can also be used.

[0120] Although general inorganic bases can be used as the base, which may be used, more preferable examples thereof include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, and potassium carbonate.

[0121] Reaction can be performed in a solvent or in a solvent system while stirring under the presence of a base, and in a temperature range from the soliding point to the boiling point of the solvent or the solvent system. Reaction temperature is preferably -20°C to 80°C. Although reaction time can be adjusted appropriately depending on the reaction temperature, reactions can be completed in 30 minutes to 12 hours.

[0122] The volume of the abovementioned reaction solvent is 1 to 100 times larger and more preferably 5 to 50 times larger in terms of volume (mil)/ weight (g) ratio with respect to the total weight of the 2 substances.

[0123] Although the charged mole ratio of the aforementioned 2 substances is preferably 1: 1 when the condition is for a general N-benzylation reaction, more favorable results can be obtained by increasing the amount of one substance, which is more readily available than the other. When using the kinetic resolution method, the ratio of an optically active substance and recemic substance is preferably 1: 2 to 1: 5 and more preferably 1: 2 to 1: 3.

[0124] The amount of base used is preferably 1 to 8 equivalent and more preferably 1 to 3 equivalent of the leaving group Y2, which is present in the reaction system, when the condition is for a general N-benzylation reaction. When using the kinetic resolution method, the amount of base used is preferably 1 to 3 equivalent and more preferably 1 to 3 equivalent of the leaving group Y2, which is present in the reaction system, if an azepine derivative is an optically active substance, and the amount of base used is preferably to 4 equivalent and more preferably 0 to 1 equivalent of the leaving group Y2, which is present in the reaction system, if the azepine derivative is a racemic substance.

[0125] The compound (1) which is produced as such can provide a reaction product having a high optical purity when used as a phase transfer catalyst in the asymmetric alkylation of an α-amino acid derivative.

[0126] Aithough the present invention will be described in more detail below using Examples and Reference Examples, the technical scope of the present invention is not limited to these Examples.

# Example 1

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[0127] Production of 2',2"-bis(bromomethyl)-3,4,5,3",4",5"-hexafluoro-4',5',4",5"-tetramethyl-(1,1',3',3' ',1",1") quaterphenyl (22) [0128]

$$F = F$$

$$F =$$

[0129] After dissolving 156 mg (0.27 mmol) of a compound (20) in 5 ml of THF and cooling the resultant down to 0°C,

31 mg (0.81 mmol) of LIAPIL, was added thereto. After increasing the temperature of the mixture slowly to room temperature, the mixture was further stirred for 5 hours. Thereafter, the reaction was stopped by pouring the reaction solution into ice-cold water, and an alcoholic substance (21) was obtained by carrying out further procedures of extraction/drying/concentration. Without subjecting to further purification procedures, the alcoholic substance (21) was dissolved in 5 mi of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, and 0.26 mil (0.8 mmol) of PBr<sub>2</sub> was added dropwise to the resulting solution at CV. After stringfor 27 hours at room temperature, the reaction solution was poured into ice-cold water to stop the reaction. The reaction solution was then further extracted using methylene chloride and the resultant was dired/concentrated and thereafter purified by column chromatography (ettnyl acetate: hexane = 1: 10) to obtain 137 mg (0.21 mmol) of a compound (22) (yleid was 7%).

<sup>16</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 87.15 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.12 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.09 (2H, s, ArH), 4.03 (4H, d, J=2.4Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 2.37 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.97 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>2</sub>)

#### Example 2

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[0130] Production of 1,2,10,11-tetramethyl-4,8-bis(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo(c,e)azepine [0131]

[0132] 65 mg (0.1 mmpl) of the compound (22) and 0.2 ml of 25% ammonia water were stirred in an acotonitrie solvent at room temperature for 24 hours. After the completion of the reaction, the resultant was extracted/dried/concentrated, and thereafter purified by column chromatography (methanoi: methylene chloride = 1: 10) to obtain 51 mg (0.1 mmpl) of a compound (23) (yield was 100%).
11 MMR (300MHz, CD.QD) X31 (2H. s. Arth), 7.24 (2H. d. J=6.6Hz, Arth), 7.21 (2H. d. J=6.6Hz, Arth), 4.14 (2H. d. J=6.6Hz, Arth), 7.21 (2H. d

J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.46 (2H, d, J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 2.43 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.09 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>)

## Example 3

[0133] Production of optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (26) (homo) [0134]

[0135] Under the presence of 140 mg of potassium carbonate, 56 mg of a chiral secondary amine (24) and 80 mg of racemic dibromomethylbiphenyl (25), which was 2.1 equivalent of said amine, were stirred in an actionities solvent at room temperature for 12 hours. After the completion of the reaction, the resultant was purified by extractor/column chromatography (methylene chloride: methanol = 10: 1) to obtain 74 mg of an optically pure compound (S, S)-(26) (yield was 85%), (n2/28–22.65 (\*cl. O.HG.))

14 NMR (300MHz, CDCL<sub>3</sub>), 58.21 (2H, 5, Art), 8.08 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, Art), 7.205-7.60 (8H, m, Art), 7.09 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz, Art), 5.71 (2H, d, J=7.8Hz, Art), 5.72 (2H, d, J=7.8Hz, Art), 5.71 (2H, d, J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.50 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.39 (4H, d, J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.39 (6H, s, ArC

## o Example 4

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[0136] Production of optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (29) (homo) [0137]

 $(0-(27)) \qquad (28) \qquad (8,8)-(29)$ 

[0138]. Under the presence of 140 mg of potassium carbonate, 56 mg of a chiral secondary amine (27) and 80 mg of racemic dibromomethybiphenyl (28), which was 2.1 equivalent of said amine, were stirred in an acetonitrile solvent at room temperature for 12 hours as in Example 1. After the completion of the reaction, the resultant was purified by extraction/column chromatography (methylene chloride: methanol = 10:1) to obtain 82 mg of an optically pure compound (R. Rh-/28) (vide) was 94%).

[a]<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup>=-120.2\* (c1.0, CHCl<sub>2</sub>)

1H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 57.92 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 7.20-7.57 (12H, m, ArH), 7.11 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 8.32 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz, ArH), 4.56 (ZH, d, J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.47 (4H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.18 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.61 (2H, d, J=12.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.018 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.61 (2H, d, J=12.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.18 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.61 (2H, d, J=12.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.18 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.61 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.18 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.61 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH<sub></sub>

## Example 5

[0139] Production of optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (45)

[0140]

[0141] 1.97 g (4.37 mmol) of a compound (40) and 2.33 g (13.1 mmol) of N-bromosuccinimide were reacted in 20 ml of a chicrofrom solvent at room temperature for 12 hours. After the completion of the reaction, the resultant was extracted with ethyl acetate, died/concentrated, and thereafter purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 3) to obtain a compound (41) (yield was 94%).

1H NMR (300MHz, CDO<sub>3</sub>), §3.96 (6H, s, ArCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.94 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.79 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.94 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>) (10142] The compounds (41) to (45) were synthesized according to the methods of Reference Example 7, and Examples 1 and 4. [0143]

40 [0144] Compound (42) (vield was 80%)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 86.90-6.95 (4H, m, ArH), 3.98 (6H, s, ArCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.85 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.70 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.27 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>

[0145] Compound (44) (yield was 81% from the compound (42))

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 86.95-7.15 (4H, m, ArH), 3.90-4.00 (4H, m, ArCH<sub>2</sub>O-), 3.95 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.87 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.73 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>)

Compound (45) (yield was 83%)

[α]<sub>0</sub><sup>22</sup>=-89.55\* (c0.22, CHCl<sub>2</sub>)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 86, 75-8.00 (12H, m, Art), 6.47 (4H, d, J=8.4Hz, Art), 4.65 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArcH<sub>2</sub>), 4.46 (2H, d, J=12.6Hz, ArcH<sub>2</sub>), 4.40 (2H, d, J=13.5Hz, ArcH<sub>2</sub>), 4.11 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.91 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.75 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.61 (2H, d, J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>)

Example 6

[0146]

## Production of amine (61)

[0147] 30 mg (0.043 mmol) of a compound (60) was dissolved in 2 m for acotonitrile, and 0.1 to 0.2 m for 25% ammonia water solution was added dropwise thereto. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours, concentrated to remove the solvent, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The resultant was subjected to dying/concentration and thereafter purified by column chromatography (methylene chloride: methanol = 15: 1) to obtain 20 mg (0.036 mmol) of a targeted substance (61) (940 was 84%).

[0148] The compounds of the present invention including those obtained in the abovementioned Examples are described in Tables 1 to 4. [0149]

Table 1

		roperty Note otation)	S.S. for 10, S.S. form
		Physical property (angle of rotation)	(e) <sup>28</sup> +25.6' (e1.0,
		Physical property value ( <sup>1</sup> HNMR, 300MHz, CDCI <sub>3</sub> )	8.08 (21 (24, s. 441), 8.08 (24, d. 12.84 41), 8.08 (24, d. 12.84 41), 7.08 74, 7.08
		*	В
		<u>*</u>	3.4.5-F <sub>S</sub> C <sub>G</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
		H3	I
onium saft (1)		H <sup>2</sup> H	N N
ny ammo	×	<u>a</u>	I
uaternai	848	ű:	Ме
Optically active quaternary ammonium salt (1)		Compound No.	50

	Note	R, R-form	S,S-form
	Physical property (angle of rotation)	(kg) <sup>28</sup> =-120.2° (e1.o. OHCl <sub>3</sub> )	(fc) <sub>2</sub> <sup>22</sup> ≈+25.6° (c1.0, CHCl <sub>3</sub> )
	Physical property value ( <sup>1</sup> HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	Jes 44, Arth. Jes 412, Arth. Jes 42, Arth. Jes 412, Arth. Jes 413, Arth. Jes 414,	2.82.2 (PcH x, Arth), 7.82.8.16 (10.4) m. Arth), 7.16 (20.4) d. Arth), 6.49 (20.4) c. 2.82.7 BHz, 7.18 (20.4) c. 2.82.8 (20.4) c. 2.82.8 (20.4) c. 2.82 (20.4) d. 2.83 (20.4) d. 2.82 (20.
_	×	ă	ង់
(continued)	F	I	3.5-(CF <sub>3</sub> )-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
	H3	3.4.5.F.g.C <sub>6</sub> .H. <sub>2</sub>	I
	R21	Ne	Me
	75 H	I	I
	Ţ.	Me	Me
	Compound No.	82	68

	Note	S.R-dorm	R,S-form
	Physical property (angle of rotation)	(kg <sub>2</sub> %+8.0° (co.15, OHCl <sub>2</sub> )	(b <sub>1</sub> , <sup>72</sup> =88 55 'co.22, OHCl <sub>3</sub> )
	Physical property value (¹HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	8 08 22 (24 4, 8, 441), 8 08 (22 (24, 4, 244), 4 08 (24, 4), 24 44, 7, 64 (24, 4), 24 24, 24 44, 24 44, 24 44, 24 44, 24 44, 34 34, 34 44, 34	Arth, 6.47 (44- d.
_	*	ŭ	ធ់
(continued)	£	3,4,5-F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	I
	R3	I	3.4.5 F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
	R21	We	ОМе
	75 H	I	ОМе
	Ĭ.	Me	ОМе
	Compound No.	16	45

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Note	Midure of R Scorn 2: 1)	
Physical property (angle of rotation)	(kg/22,-83,125) (kg/48, CHCly)	
Physical property value (¹HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	8.17 (2H; a, AH), 8.17 (2H; a, AH), 7.01-7.92 (12H; m, 1.18 (12H; d, 1.18 (12	87.08-7.86 (32H, m, AH), 6.16 (2H, d, 1=8.4Hz, AH), 4.86 (2H, d, 1=13.8Hz, ACH <sub>2</sub> ), 1=13.5Hz, ACCH <sub>2</sub> ), 4.38 (2H, d, 1=13.2Hz, ACCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.69 (2H, d, 1=13.2Hz, ACCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.69 (3H, d, 1=13.2Hz, ACCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.43 (6H, s, ACCH <sub>2</sub> )
*	ă	ъ́
Į.	3,5.(GF <sub>3)2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	r
Н³	ı	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>S</sub>
R <sup>21</sup>	OMe	o H <sub>o</sub>
24	OMe	Ι
Œ.	ОМе	OMe
Compound No.	46	47
	H1 R2 R21 R3 R4 x Physical property Physical property water (HMMR, (angle of rotation) sowhiter, CDC)4	H1 R2 R21 R31 R3 R4 x range ra

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Note Physical property (angle of rotation) ArH), 4.71 (2H, q, J=13.2Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.40-3.77 (6H, m, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.55 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>) ArH), 6.11 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 4.90 (2H, d, J=12.0Hz, ArH), 7.05-7.20 (8H, m, ArH), 4.27 (4H, s, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.35 (6H, s, 3.44 (6H, s, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>) 57.07-7.95 (28H, m, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.74 (2H, d, ArH), 7.40-7.55 (4H, m, ArH), 7.28 (2H, s, 87.02-7.98 (28H, m, 4.46 (2H, d, J=14.7Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), J=13.8Hz, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), ArH), 6.14 (2H, br, 7.60-7.65 (4H, m, Physical property 300MHz, CDCI<sub>3</sub>) value (¹HNMR, 3.69 (2H, d, ArocH<sub>3</sub>) ä ă ă continued) ž I I I 4-CF<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> 3-CF<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> 4-F-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> 23 4-CF<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> 3-CF3-C6H4 4-F-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> <u>5</u> 25 I I I OMe OMe OMe Ē Compound No. 48 49 20

	Note			
(continued)	Physical property (angle of rotation)			
	Physical property value ( <sup>1</sup> HNMR, 300MHz, CDCI <sub>3</sub> )	87.05-8.22 (24H, m. Art), 6.00 (2H, d. 1-84 Hz, MTH, 5.11 (2H, br, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 4.51-4.60 (4H, m. ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.72 (2H, d. 1-81-32Tz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.52 (6H, s. ArOCH <sub>2</sub> )	88.75 (2H s. Arth), 6.86.753 (14th, m. Mr.), 6.86.753 (14th, m. Mr.), 6.25 (2H d.	88.22 (2H, s, Arth), 6.847-25 (15H, m, Arth), 5.95 (2H, d, J=8.417, Arth), 4.66 (2H, d, J=12.9Hz, ArcH <sub>2</sub> ), 4.32-4.42 (4H, m, ArcH <sub>2</sub> ), 4.11 (6H, s, AroCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.94 (6H, s, AroCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.57 (2H, d, J=13.5Hz, ArOH <sub>2</sub> )
	×	ģ	ja Bi	Pg.
	P4	Ι	I	I
	ЯЗ	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
	R <sup>21</sup>	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	I	ОМе
	25	I	OMe	Ξ
	Ē	OMe	OMe	ОМе
	Compound No.	13	52	89

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(continued)	Note		
	Physical property (angle of rotation)		
	Physical property value ( <sup>1</sup> HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	88.18 (2H. s. AH), AH), 50.27.58 (18H. m. AH), 6.04 (2H. d. BB 4Hz. AH), 4.68 (4. d. Jarl Hz. ACH), 4.80 (2H. d. Jarl Str. ACH), Jarl Str. ACH), Jarl Str. ACH), AB (2H. d. AB (	57.92 (2H, d, 1=8.472, AH), 7.097, 65 (16H, m, AH), 6.35 (2H, d, 1=8.472, AH), 4.62, 4.62, 4.64,
	×	ă	ā
(continued)	F	r	ı
	R3	3,5.CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	3.4.5-F <sub>3</sub> -4C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> H
	H <sup>21</sup>	I	I
		I	I
	īc.	ОМе	OMe
	Compound No.	54	55

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	Note		
	Physical property (angle of rotation)	(16) <sup>22</sup> =86 55' (0.0.22, OHCl <sub>3</sub> )	
	Physical property value ( <sup>1</sup> HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	ABY, S. 48 DO (12H m., ABY), B. 47 (4H d., Jule 4Hz, ATH), 4.65 (4C, Jule 4Hz, ATH), 4.65 (4C, Jule 4Hz, ATH), 4.44 (6H d., Jule 4Hz, ATH), 4.44 (6H d., Jule 4Hz, ATH), 4.44 (6H, d., Jule 4Hz, ATH), 4.44 (6H, d., Jule 4Hz, ATH), 4.44 (6H, d., ATH), 3.75 (6H, d., ATH	25.28 (29.4) d. 25.28 (29.4) d. 25.29 (29.4) d. 25.20 (20.4) d
	×		
(continued)	F	I	I
	25	3,5.CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	34.5-F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
	H <sup>2</sup> 1	ОМе	I
	2	ОМе	<b>⊗</b>
	īc.	OMe	Me
	Compound No.	55 50	49

Table 2

	Optically acti	ve quat	emary	ammon	ium salt (1)		DIG Z					
5	H <sup>2</sup> 1 H <sup>3</sup> H <sup>3</sup> H <sup>4</sup> H <sup>5</sup>											
10	n' Thomas X											
15	R <sup>2</sup> A <sup>2</sup> R <sup>3</sup> R <sup>4</sup>											
20	Compound No.	R1	n <sup>2</sup>	R21	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	R <sup>6</sup>	x	Physical property value (¹HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	Physical property (angle of rotation)	Note
25	32	Me	Н	Me	3,4,5- F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	Н	Н	OMe	Br	δ7.41 (4H, s, ArH), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz, ArH),		
30										6.85-6.91 (4H, m, ArH), 5.70 (2H, d, J=6.9Hz,		
35										ArH), 4.56 (2H, d, J=14.1Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 4.40 (2H, d,		
40										J=13.2Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.86 (2H, d, J=13.5Hz,		
45										ArCH <sub>2</sub> ). 3.75 (6H, s, OCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.45 (2H, d,		
55										J=12.9Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 2.48 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> ), 2.04 (6H,		
υĐ										s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> )		

[0151]

Table 3

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	R <sup>2</sup>
	$R^{21}$ $R^{3}$
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U	R <sup>1</sup>
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	$R^{21}$ $R^3$
5	R <sup>2</sup>
	O

Compound No.	R1	R <sup>2</sup>	R21	R <sup>3</sup>	γ2	Physical property value ( <sup>1</sup> HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )
22	Me	Н	Me	3,4,5-F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	Br	δ7.15 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.12 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.09 (2H, s ArH), 4.03 (4H, d, J=2.4Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> 2.37 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> ), 1.97 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> )
44	OMe	OMe	OMe	3,4,5-F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	Br	86.95-7.15 (4H, m, ArH), 3.90-4.0 (4H, m, ArCH <sub>2</sub> O-), 3.95 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.87 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.73 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
47B	OMe	н	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Br	87.30-7.68 (22H, m, ArH), 4.34 (4H, d, J=2.1Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.37 (6Hs, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
488	OMe	Н	4-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	4-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Br	δ7.60-7.78 (16H, m, ArH), 7.34 (2Hs, ArH), 4.27 (4H, s, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.3 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
49B	OMe	Н	4-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	4-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Br	δ7.60-7.78 (16H, m, ArH), 7.34 (25 s, ArH), 4.27 (4H, s, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.3 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
50B	OMe	Н	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Br	87.55-7.93 (16H, m, ArH), 7.35 (2H, s, ArH), 4.25 (4H, s, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ) 3.37 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
51B	OMe	Н	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Br	δ7.90-8.15 (12H, m, ArH), 7.39 (2Hs, ArH), 4.17 (4H, s, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.4 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
52B	OMe	OMe	Н	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	Br	87.81-7.92 (6H, m, ArH), 6.65 (2t s, ArH), 3.81-3.92 (4H, m, ArCH <sub>2</sub> 3.83 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.79 (6H, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
53B	OMe	Н	OMe	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	Br	88.02 (4H, s, ArH), 7.94 (2H, s, ArH), 6.87 (2H, s, ArH), 4.04 (4H s, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.95 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ) 3.86 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )

# (continued)

	Compound No.	R1	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>21</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	Υ2	Physical property value ( <sup>1</sup> HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )
5	54B	OMe	Н	Н	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	Br	88.01 (4H, s, ArH), 7.91 (2H, s, ArH), 7.32 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 7.08 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 4.02 (4H, d, J=3.0Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.80 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
	55B	OMe	Н	Н	3,4,5-F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	Br	$\begin{array}{l} 87.26\ (2\mathrm{H,d,J=8.4Hz,ArH}),7.03\\ (2\mathrm{H,d,J=8.4Hz,ArH}),7.10\text{-}7.17\\ (4\mathrm{H,m,ArH}),4.06\ (4\mathrm{H,s,ArCH_2}),\\ 3.77\ (6\mathrm{H,s,ArOCH_3}) \end{array}$
15	56B	OMe	OMe	OMe	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	Br	86.95-7.15 (4H, m, ArH), 3.90-4.00 (4H, m, ArCH <sub>2</sub> O-), 3.95 (6H, s, ArOMe), 3.87 (6H, s, ArOMe), 3.73 (6H, s, ArOMe)
20	57B	Me	Me	Н	3.4.5-F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	Br	87.15 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.12 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.09 (2H, s, ArH), 4.03 (4H, d, J=2.4Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 2.37 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> ), 1.97 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> )

[0152]

Table 4

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	Compound No.	nd No. R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> R <sup>21</sup> R <sup>3</sup> Physical property value (		Physical property value (1HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )		
	23	Me	Н	Me	3,4,5-F <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	87.31 (2H, s, ArH), 7.24 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.21 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 4.14 (2H, d, J=13.8Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.46 (2H, d, J=13.8Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 2.43 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> ), 2.09 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> )
	47A OMe H 48A OMe H		Н	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	$\delta$ 7.33-7.69 (22H, m, ArH), 3.95 (4H, d, J=12.6Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.41 (4H, d, J=12.6Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.29 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> )
			Н	Н	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	67.96 (4H, s, ArH), 7.85 (2H, s, ArH), 7.38 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 7.08 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 3.91 (6H, s, ArCCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.72 (2H, d, J=12.6Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.34 (2H, d, J=12.9Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> )

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## (continued)

	Compound No.	R1	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>21</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	Physical property value (1HNMR, 300MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )
5	56A	OMe	OMe	OMe	3,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	88.32 (2H, s, ArH), 7.76 (2H, s, ArH), 7.63 (2H, s, ArH), 3.98 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.87 (6H, s, ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ), 3.45-3.76 (4H, m, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ); m.p.=258-260° (decomp.)
o	57A	Me	Н	Me	3,4,5-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	δ7.00-7.22 (6H, m, ArH), 3.72 (2H, d, J=12.6Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 3.10 (2H, d, J=12.6Hz, ArCH <sub>2</sub> ), 2.37 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> ), 2.06 (6H, s, ArCH <sub>3</sub> )

Reference Example

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5 Asymmetric synthesis of α-amino acid using optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (29)

[0153] 74 mg of tert-buy(benzhydr)drichenamino)acetate, 2.0 mg of an optically active queterrary ammonium satt compound (F. A)-(29), and 38 µ of be benzybromide were added to 2 ml of a toluene solvent at 0°C. Os mid 50% KOH aqueous solution was added dropwise to the resulting solution while stirring. The reaction solution was stirred for 8 hours at 0°C and thereafter extracted by adding water and ether. The reaction product was purified by column chromatography (hexane: ether = 15: 1) to obtain targeted tert-buy(1-2)-(benzhydr)drichenamino)-2-phenylpropionate (yield was 95%). Furthermore, optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis (hexane: isopropyl alcohol = 100: 1) using CHIRALCEL® OD manufactured by Daelcel Chemical Industries, Lut (dasymmetric yeld was 95%).

25 Reference Example 2

Asymmetric synthesis of α-amino acid using optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (45)

[0154] When the same reaction as in the above Reference Example 1 was carried out using the catalyst represented by the formula (45), a corresponding alkylated substance was obtained with a yield of 96% and asymmetric yield of 94% ee.

Reference Example 3

Asymmetric synthesis of α-amino acid using optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound (46)

[0155] When the same reaction as in the above Reference Example 1 was carried out using the catalyst represented by the formula (46), a corresponding alkylated substance was obtained with a yield of 100% and asymmetric yield of 34%, as

40 Reference Example 4

Production of 2,3,2',3'-tetramethyl-6,6'-dinitrobiphenyl (34)

[0156]

[0157] In 20 ml of a DMF solvent, 5.5 g (20 mmol) of 2-iodo-3,4-dimethyrl--nitrobenzene and 10 g (155 mmol) of copper powder were heated at 150°C for 48 hours. After the completion of the reaction, copper powder was removed by filtration and thereafter, the resultant was extracted using ethyl acetate, dired/concentrated, and then purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 10) to obtain 2.9 g (0.96 mmol) of 2,3.2,3'-tetramethyl-6,6'-dinitro-biohenyl (34) (vield was 95%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 67.91 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArCH), 7.34 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArCH), 2.40 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.84 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>)

Reference Example 5

Production of 5,6,5',6'-tetramethylbiphenyl-2,2'-diamine (35)

[0158]

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[0159] 3.0 g (10 mmol) of the compound (34) and 500 mg (5 mol%) of 10% Pd/C were added to 50 ml of a methanol solvent and were stirred for 12 hours under hydrogen atmosphere. After the completion of the reaction, solid matter was removed by filtration and thereafter, the resultant was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 5) to obtain 2.4 g (10 mmol) of 5.6.5/6\*-fetramenthylbioherwi-2.2\*-diamine (35) (vield was 100%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 86.97 (2H, d, J=8.1Hz, ArH), 6.58 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz, ArH), 3.25 (4H, br, NH<sub>2</sub>), 2.21 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.86 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>)

Reference Example 6

Production of 3,3'-dibromo-5,6,5',6'-tetramethylbiphenyl-2,2'-diamine (36)

[0160]

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[0161] After dissolving 2.75 g (11.5 mmol) of the compound (35) in 20 mil of isopropyl alcohol, 4.45 g (25 mmol) of NBS was added thereto at 60°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour under reflux and thereafter, poured into ice-cold water to stop the reaction. The obtained suspension was extracted with ethyl acetate and the resultant was diried/concentrated and thereafter purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 10) to obtain 2.98 g (7.48 mmol) of 33°-dibrono-5.65°,6'-tetramethylbiphenyl-2.2' diamine (36) (yield was 65%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ7.27 (2H, s, ArH), 3.71 (4H, br, NH<sub>2</sub>), 2.21 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.80 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>)

Reference Example 7

3,4,5,3"',4"',5"'-hexafluoro-4',5',4",5"-tetramethyl-(1,1';3',3";1",1"')quaterphenyl-2',2"-diamine (37)

[0162]

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[0163] 1.5 g (3.77 mmol) of the compound (36), 1.5 g (9.0 mmol) of 3.4,5-tiffluoropheny/borate, 42 mg (5 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_2$ , 99 mg (10 mo%) of  $PP_0$ , and 3.78 g (12.0 mmol) of  $Pd(OAc)_2$ , 99 mg (10 mo%) of  $Pd(OAc)_3$ , 90 mg (10 mo%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 94 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 94 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 94 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 95 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 95 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 95 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 96 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 96 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 97 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 98 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 99 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ , 90 mg (10 mol%) of  $Pd(OAc)_4$ ,

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 87.15 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 7.12 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 6.92 (2H, s, ArH), 3.46 (4H, br, NH<sub>2</sub>), 2.26 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.92 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>)

Reference Example 8

Production of 2',2"-diiodo-3,4,5,3"',4"',5"'-hexafluoro-4',5',4",5"-tetramethyl-(1,1';3',3";1",1"')qu aterphenyl (38)

[0164]

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[0165] 760 mg (1.52 mmol) of the compound (37) was dissolved in 20 ml of 6M HCl and the resulting solution was cooled down to 0°C. 315 mg (4.56 mmol) of NaNO<sub>2</sub> aqueous solution was slowly added dropwise to this solution in 5 minutes. Furthermore, 1.51 g (9.12 mmol) of KI aqueous solution was added dropwise thereto at the same temperature and the reaction temperature was increased to 80°C after the addition. After stirring the reaction mixture for another 2 hours at the same temperature, if was cooled using loe-cold water and the reaction was stopped by adding sodium sulfite thereto. The obtained mixture was extracted with diethylether and the resultant was died/concentrated and thereafter purified by oulmn chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 10) to obtain 1.03 g (1.43 mmol) of the compound (38) (yield was 94%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), 87.09 (2H, s, ArH), 6.99 (2H, d, J=7.2Hz, ArH), 6.97 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 2.33 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.99 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>)

### Reference Example 9

Production of 3,4,5,3",4"",5"-hexafluoro-4',5',4",5"-letramethyl-(1,1',3',3";1",1"')quaterphenyl-2',2"-dimethyl dicarbonate (20)

### [0166]

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[0167] 361 mg (0.5 mmol) of the compound (38), 5.6 mg (5 moRs) of Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, 10.3 mg (5 moRs) of 1.3-bls(ciphenylphosphino)propane, 0.52 ml (3 mmol) of Nethyldiisopropylamine, and 3ml of MeOH were added to 3 ml of a toluene solvent and were stirred for 48 hours at 80°C under 10 atm of carbon monoxide. After the completion of the reaction, the catalyst was removed by filtration and thereafter, the resultant was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1; 20%) to obtain 188 mg (0.24 mmol) of the compound (20) (yield was 68%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300MHz, CDCt<sub>3</sub>), δ7.14 (2H, s, ArH), 6.99 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz, ArH), 6.94 (2H, d, J=6.3Hz, ArH), 3.27 (6H, s, ArH), 2.40 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.97 (6H, s, ArCH<sub>3</sub>).

#### Claims

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1. An optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by formula (1),

wherein R¹ represents a halogen, a C<sub>1.8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>2.8</sub> alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>2.8</sub> alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>6.8</sub> theteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>6.8</sub> heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>6.8</sub> alkeryl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>7.18</sub> aralkyl which is optionally substituted;

 $R^2$  and  $R^{21}$  each independently represents hydrogen, halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,6}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,6}$  alkeryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{6,8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{6,8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,6}$  alkoy, which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7,16}$  arallyl which is optionally substituted;

one of combinations of  $\mathbb{N}^1$  and  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , may bond to form a  $\mathbb{C}_1$ , all ylene which is optionally substituted, or a  $\mathbb{C}_1$ , all ylenedioxy which is optionally substituted, or a  $\mathbb{C}_1$ , all ylenedioxy which is optionally substituted,  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mathbb{R}^4$  each independently represents hydrogen, a  $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}^4}$  and  $\mathbb{N}^4$  each independently represents hydrogen and  $\mathbb{R}^4$  and  $\mathbb{N}^4$  each independently represents hydrogen and  $\mathbb{N}^4$  and  $\mathbb{N}^4$  each independently represents hydrogen and  $\mathbb{N}^4$  each independently hydrogen and  $\mathbb{N}^4$  each independently represents hydrogen and  $\mathbb{N}^4$  each indepe

which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7.16}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted, with a proviso that  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are not hydrogen at the same time;  $R^3$  represents hydrogen, halogen, a  $C_{1.8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic,

a C<sub>1, a</sub> alloway which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>2, a</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted, or a substituted, or a substituted, or a substituted or a substitut

alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{\geq 0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{\geq 0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, and  $R^0$  and  $R^0$  may bond to form an aromatic ring which is optionally substituted;

ring A and ring B do not have a same substituent at the same time; symbols  $^*$  and  $^{**}$  represent an optical activity having an axial chirality; and X represents an anion.

The compound according to Claim 1,

wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen and  $R^{21}$  is halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl) which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7,0}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted.

 The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R1, R2, and R21 each independently represents a C<sub>1.8</sub> allkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic.

4. The compound according to Claim 1,

wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, and R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> bond to form a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted.

5. The compound according to Claim 1,

wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^{21}$  each independently represents a  $C_{1:0}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, and  $R^2$  is hydrogen.

- The compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 4,
- \*\* Whereim R<sup>2</sup> represents a C<sub>6-14</sub> any (which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is innear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>6-14</sub> any), a C<sub>2-9</sub> heteroary (which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>6-14</sub> anyl), or a C<sub>7-16</sub> arailyl (which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>6-14</sub> anyl); and
- 10 R4 is hydrogen.

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7. The compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 4,

which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>6-14</sub> aryl).

wherein R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen; and R<sup>4</sup> is a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>6-14</sub> arryl), a C<sub>2-8</sub> heteroaryl (which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>6-14</sub> arryl), or a C<sub>7-18</sub> arrilly (which is optionally substituted by halogen and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>6-14</sub> arrilly halogen, a C<sub>7-8</sub> arrilly (which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>7-8</sub> arrilly (which is optionally substituted by halogen, a C<sub>7-8</sub> arrilly (which is optionally substituted by halogen and a lightly which is optionally substituted by halogen and a lightly which is optionally substituted by halogen and the control of the cont

 8. The compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein X is an anion of halogen, OH, BF<sub>4</sub>, PF<sub>6</sub>, HSO<sub>4</sub>, an anion of C<sub>1-6</sub> dialk

wherein X is an anion of halogen, OH, BF $_a$ ', PF $_6$ ', HSO $_4$ ', an anion of  $C_{1:6}$  dialkylsulfate which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, an anion of  $C_{1:6}$  alkylsulfonate which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, an anion of  $C_{6:14}$  anylsulfonate which is optionally substituted, or an anion of  $C_{7:16}$  aralkylsulfonate which is optionally substituted.

An optically active bisbenzyl compound or a racemic bisbenzyl compound represented by formula (2) and which
has an axial chirality.

- wherein  $\mathbb{R}^1$  represents a halogen, a  $\mathbb{C}_{1:3}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $\mathbb{C}_{2:3}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{2:1}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{3:1}$  anyl which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{3:3}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{1:3}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $\mathbb{C}_{7:1}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted;
  - R<sup>21</sup> each independently represents hydrogen, halogen, nitro, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>3-8</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>3-8</sub> alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a C<sub>7-16</sub> arelikyl which is optionally substituted;
- R¹ and R²¹ may bond to form a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylene which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylenemonooxy which is optionally substituted, or a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted;
- R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, a C<sub>6-14</sub> anyl which is optionally substituted, a C<sub>3-8</sub> heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a C<sub>7-16</sub> arallyl which is optionally substituted; and Y² represents a leaving group.

  - 10. An optically active azepine derivative or a racemic azepine derivative represented by formula (3),

(3)

wherein R1 represents a halogen, a  $C_{1,8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,8}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,8}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,8}$  alteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,8}$  alteroaryl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7,16}$  artikyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7,16}$  artikyl which is optionally substituted;

 $R^2$  and  $R^{21}$  each independently represents hydrogen, halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1-\theta}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2-\theta}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2-\theta}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1-\theta}$  and which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1-\theta}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7-1\theta}$  erallyl which is optionally substituted;

one of combinations of  $\mathbb{R}^1$  and  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , may bond to form a  $\mathbb{C}_{1:6}$  alkylene which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{3:6}$  alkylenemonooxy which is optionally substituted, or a  $\mathbb{C}_{1:6}$  alkylenedioxy which is optionally substituted, and  $\mathbb{R}^3$  represents hydrogen, a  $\mathbb{C}_{6:14}$  anyl which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{3:6}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $\mathbb{C}_{7:36}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted, and  $\mathbb{C}_{3:6}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted, and  $\mathbb{C}_{3:6}$  are substituted.

11. A production method of an azepine derivative represented by formula (5)



(5)

comprising:

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reacting a biphenyl derivative represented by formula (4)

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wherein Ra represents a  $C_{6.14}$  aryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.8}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7.16}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted;

Rb represents halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,6}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,6}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,6}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,6}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,6}$  alkyl and an advisible is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7,16}$  artikyl which is optionally substituted, and Rb may bond with each other to form a  $C_{1,6}$  alkylene-which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,6}$  alkylene-monoxy which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,6}$  alkylene-monoxy which is optionally substituted, or an aromatic ring which is optionally substituted, and

m is 0 or represents an integer of 1 to 3 and Rb may be different substituents to each other when m is 2 or more.

# 12. A production method of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by formula (8)

comprising:

reacting an optically active bisbenzyl derivative represented by formula (6)

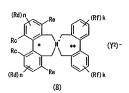
with a racemic azepine derivative represented by formula (7)

wherein Rc represents halogen, a  $C_{1.9}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{28}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.9}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.9}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.9}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.9}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7.18}$  arallyl which is optionally substituted;

Rd and Re each independently represents halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,2}$  alky which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,6}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,6}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,6}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,6}$  alkoy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{3,6}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7,6}$  arallely which is optionally substituted, and R may bond with each other to form a  $C_{7,6}$  alkylenednonooxy which is optionally substituted, and in is 0 or represents an integer of 1 to 2 and Rd may be different substituents to each other when n is 2; 'Ye represents a leaving group;

Rif represents halogen, a  $\mathbb{C}_{i,0}$  alky which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $\mathbb{C}_{i,0}$  alkoy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $\mathbb{C}_{i,0}$  alkoys which is optionally substituted, or cyclic, a  $\mathbb{C}_{i,0}$  alkoys which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{i,0}$  and which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{i,0}$  arise price in splice and  $\mathbb{C}_{i,0}$  and  $\mathbb{$ 

35 13. A production method of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by formula (8)



comprising:

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reacting a racemic bisbenzyl derivative represented by formula (6)

with an optically active azepine derivative represented by formula (7)

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wherein Rc represents halogen, a  $C_{1-8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2-8}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2-8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3-8}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1-8}$  alkoxy which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1-8}$  alkoxy hence is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1-8}$  alkoxy hence is optionally substituted, and which is linear, branched, or ovcilic, or a  $C_{7-8}$  arrallyl which is optionally substituted.

Rd and Re each independently represents halogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,q}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,q}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,q}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,q}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{1,q}$  alkoy which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{3,q}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{1,q}$  arallyl which is optionally substituted, and Rd may bond with each other to form a  $C_{1,q}$  alkylene which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,q}$  alkylenemonoxy which is optionally substituted, and is 0 or represents an integer of 1 to 2 and Rd may be different substituents to each other when n is 2, and  $\sqrt{2}$  represents an integer of 1 to 2 and Rd may be different substituents to each other when n is 2, and  $\sqrt{2}$ 

Rf represents halogen, a  $\mathbb{C}_{t,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $\mathbb{C}_{t,0}$  alkony which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, a  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  alkenyl which is optionally substituted, or a  $\mathbb{C}_{1,0}$  are alkyl which is optionally substituted, or a  $\mathbb{C}_{1,0}$  are alkyl which is optionally substituted, and  $\mathbb{K}$  is  $\mathbb{C}_{1,0}$  are presents and integer of 1 to 4 and Rf may be different substitutents to each other when  $\mathbb{K}$  is  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  or or and Rf may be different substituted; one back bother when  $\mathbb{K}$  is  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  or or and Rf may be different substitutents be each other when  $\mathbb{K}$  is  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  or or and Rf may be different substitutents be each other when  $\mathbb{K}$  is  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  or or and Rf may be different substitutents be each other when  $\mathbb{K}$  is  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  or or and Rf may be different substitutents be each other when  $\mathbb{K}$  is  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  or  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$  and  $\mathbb{C}_{2,0}$ 

14. A production method of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by formula (8)

comprising

reacting an optically active azepine derivative represented by formula (9)

with a racemic bisbenzyl derivative represented by formula (10)

wherein Rc represents halogen, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{0,1}$  a knyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{0,1}$  a knyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{0,1}$  a knyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or a  $C_{7,1}$  agrallyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, or initio, a  $C_{1,0}$  alky which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkeryl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkeryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, and is interactionally substituted, and  $C_{1,0}$  and is a substituted, and  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{1,0}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{1,0}$  and  $C_{1,0}$  alkylendenonovy which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{1,0}$  and  $C_{1,0}$  alkylendenonovy which is optionally substituted, and  $C_{1,0}$  alkylendenonovy which is optionally substituted.

n is 0 or represents an integer of 1 to 2 and Rd may be different substituents to each other when n is 2; Rf represents halogen, a  $C_{1:8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{1:8}$  alkony which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2:8}$  alkenyl which is

optionally substituted, a  $C_{2.8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{6.14}$  aryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.8}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7.16}$  aralkyl which is optionally substituted;

k is 0 or represents an integer of 1 to 4 and Rf may be different substituents to each other when k is 2 or more; Y? represents a leaving group; and

symbols \* and \*\* represent an optical activity having an axial chirality.

15. A production method of an optically active quaternary ammonium salt compound represented by formula (8)

comprising:

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reacting a racemic azepine derivative represented by formula (9)

with an optically active bisbenzyl derivative represented by formula (10)

wherein Rc represents halogen, a  $C_{1.8}$  alkyl which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2.8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2.8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3.8}$  alkynyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1.8}$  alkyx which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1.8}$  alkxy which is optionally substituted, and which is increased in the substituted of the substituted of

Rd and Re each independently represents hatogen, nitro, a  $C_{1,0}$  allyly which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkernyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkyryl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,2}$  alkoyry which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,2}$  alkoyry which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,2}$  alkoyry which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7,10}$  arrailly which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7,10}$  arrailly which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkylenewhoir so optionally substituted, a  $C_{1,0}$  alkylenemonocory which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{1,0}$  alkylenemonocory which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{1,0}$  alkylenemonocory which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{1,0}$  alkory which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkyny which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkyny which is optionally substituted and which is linear, branched, or cyclic, a  $C_{2,0}$  alkyny which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3,0}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7,0}$  arailyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3,0}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7,0}$  arailyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{3,0}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7,0}$  arailyl which is optionally substituted, a  $C_{9,0}$  heteroaryl which is optionally substituted, or a  $C_{7,0}$  arailyl which is optionally substituted, is 0 or represents an integer of 11 of and 11 may be different substituents to each other when k is 2 or more;  $V^2$  represents a leaving group; and

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

		PCT/JP2	2006/304091			
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